IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR RAJASTHAN
AT JAIPUR BENCH

JUDGMENT

Girdhari Lal Vs. State of Rajasthan
(D.B. CRIMINAL APPEAL NO.472/2000)

D. B. Criminal Appeal under Sec.374 (2) Cr.P.C. against the judgment dated 2-8-2000 in Sessions Case No.48/1999 (172/1998) passed by Sh. P.L.Hisariya, RHJS, Additional Sessions Judge Jhunjhunu.

Date of Judgment: March 14, 2007.

PRESENT

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHIV KUMAR SHARMA
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GUMAN SINGH

Mr. A.K.Gupta] for the appellant.
Mrs. Alka Bhatnagar]
Mr. Vaibhav Gehlot]

Mr. M.L.Goyal, Public Prosecutor for the State.

BY THE COURT:

Girdhari Lal, the appellant herein, was put to trial before learned Additional Sessions Judge Jhunjhunu, who vide judgment dated August 2, 2000 convicted the appellant under section 304B IPC and sentenced him to undergo life imprisonment.

2. The informant Jugal Kishore Soni (Pw.1) submitted a written report at Police Station Bagad on August 11, 1998 with the averments that his daughter Babita (since deceased) was married to appellant Girdhari Lal four years back. Soon after the marriage Babita was harassed for the demand of dowry. Earlier also the in-laws of Babita made attempt to sat her ablaze and neighbours rescued her. The in-laws confessed their guilt and

assured not to harass Babita again but she was burnt to death on August 10, 1998. On that report the case under sections 304B and 498A IPC was registered and investigation commenced. After usual investigation charge sheet was filed. In due course the case came up for trial before the learned Additional Sessions Judge Jhunjhunu. Charge under section 304B IPC was framed against the appellant, who denied the charge and claimed trial. The prosecution in support of its case examined as many as 9 witnesses. In the explanation under Sec.313 CrPC, the appellant claimed innocence. Two witnesses in defence were examined. Learned trial Judge on hearing final submissions convicted and sentenced the appellant as indicated herein above.

3. We have heard learned counsel for the parties and with their assistance weighed the material on record.

4. Coming to the evidence adduced at the trial we notice that Babita died within five years of her marriage under abnormal circumstances. A look at the Post mortem report (Ex.P-6) shows that deceased died because of extensive burns. We have therefore to examine as to whether Babita met dowry death or she was dragged to such a situation by her husband that she met with the death.

5. The expression `dowry' is defined by Section 2 of the Dowry Prohibition Act,1961 (for short `the Act'), as meaning anything which is given either directly or indirectly, by one party to a marriage to the other party to the marriage or by the parents of either party to a marriage or by any other person to either party to the marriage or to any other person" at or before or after the marriage as consideration for the marriage of the said

parties. The act has been amended by Act 63 of 1984 and Act 43 of 1986. Formerly dowry was defined as property given as consideration for the marriage but the words “as consideration for the marriage” have been omitted and substituted by the words “in connection with the marriage”. Now dowry means any property given or agreed to be given by the parents of a party to the marriage at marriage or before marriage or at any time after marriage in connection with the marriage.

6. Considering the definition of dowry their Lordships of Supreme Court in Reema Aggarwal Vs. Anupam (2004)3 SCC 199, indicated thus:-

(Para 14)

> “The definition of the term “dowry” under Section 2 of the Dowry Act shows that any property or valuable security given or “agreed to be given” either directly or indirectly by one party to the marriage to the other party to the marriage “at or before or after the marriage” as a “consideration for the marriage of the said parties” would become “dowry” punishable under the Dowry Act. Property or valuable security so as to constitute “dowry” within the meaning of the Dowry Act must, therefore, be given or demanded “as consideration for the marriage”.

7. Interpreting the words “in connection with the marriage of the said parties”, the Apex court in Satvir Singh Vs. State of Punjab (2001)8 SCC 633, propounded as under:-

> “The word “dowry” in Section 304-B has to be understood as it is defined in Section 2 of the Dowry Prohibition Act,1961. Thus, there are three occasions related to dowry. One is before the marriage, second is at the time of marriage and the third is “at any time” after the marriage. The third occasion may appear to be an unending period. <u>But the crucial words are “in connection with the marriage of the said parties”. This means that giving or agreeing to give any property or valuable security on any of the above three stages should have been in connection with the marriage of the parties. There can be many other instances for payment of money or giving property as between the spouses. For example, some customary payments in connection with birth of a child or other ceremonies prevalent in different societies. Such payments are not enveloped within the ambit of</u>

"dowry".

(Emphasis supplied)

8. The word "agreement" referred in Section 2 has also been considered in Pawan Kumar Vs. State of Haryana (1998)3 SCC 309, by their Lordships of Supreme Court and it was observed as under:-

(Para 16)

> "Demand for dowry neither conceives nor would conceive of any agreement. The word "agreement" referred to in Section 2 of the Dowry Prohibition Act,1961 has to be inferred on the facts and circumstances of each case. The interpretation that conviction can only be if there is agreement for dowry, is misconceived. This would be contrary to the mandate and object of the Act. "Dowry" definition is to be interpreted with the other provisions of the Act including Section 3, which refers to giving or talking dowry and Section 4 which deals with penalty for demanding dowry, under the 1961 Act and the Indian Penal Code. This makes it clear that even demand of dowry on other ingredients being satisfied is punishable. This leads to the inference, when persistent demands for TV and scooter are made from the bride after marriage or from her parents, it would constitute to be in connection with the marriage and it would be a case of demand of dowry within the meaning of Section 304-B IPC. It is not always necessary that there be any agreement for dowry."

9. That takes us to the question as to whether the appellant has committed the dowry death of Babita? Section 113-B of the Evidence Act provides that when the question is whether a person has committed the dowry death of a woman and it is shown that soon before her death such woman has been subjected by such person to cruelty or harassment for or in connection with, any demand for dowry, the court shall presume that such person had caused the dowry death.

10. Analysing the words `soon before her death' their Lordships of the Supreme Court in Kamesh Panjiyar Vs. State of Bihar (2005)2 SCC 388,

held as under:-

> "A conjoint reading of Section 113-B of the Evidence Act and Section 304-B IPC shows that there must be material to show that "soon before her death", the victim was subjected to cruelty or harassment "for or in connection with the demand of dowry". Prosecution has to rule out the possibility of a natural or accidental death so as to bring it within the purview of "death occurring otherwise than in normal circumstances". The expression "soon before her death" is very relevant where Section 113-B of the Evidence Act and Section 304-B IPC are pressed into service. Prosecution is obliged to show that soon before the occurrence there was cruelty or harassment and only in that case presumption operates. Evidence in that regard has to be led by prosecution. "Soon before" is a relative term and it would depend upon the circumstances of each case and no straitjacket formula can be laid down as to what would constitute a period of soon before the occurrence. It would be hazardous to indicate any fixed period, and that brings in the importance of a proximity test as indicated by the said expression both for the proof of an offence of dowry death as well as for raising a presumption under section 113-B of the Evidence Act. A reference to the expression "soon before" used in Section 114 illustration (a) of the Evidence Act is relevant. The determination of the period which can come within the term "soon before" under section 114 illustration (a) is left to be determined by the courts, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case. Suffice, however, to indicate that the expression "soon before" would normally imply that the interval should not be much between the cruelty or harassment concerned and the death in question. There must be existence of a proximate and live link between the effects of cruelty based on dowry demand and the death concerned. If the alleged incident of cruelty is remote in time and has become stale enough not to disturb mental equilibrium of the woman concerned, it would be of no consequence."
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> (Emphasis supplied)

11. In K.Prema S.Rao Vs. Yadla Srinivasa Rao (AIR 2003 SC 11) their Lordships of Supreme Court examined the words `soon before her death' and observed as under:-

> "To attract the provisions of S.304-B, IPC, one of the main

> ingredients of the offence which is required to be established is that “soon before her death” she was subjected to cruelty and harassment `in connection with the demand for dowry'. There is no evidence on record to show that the land was demanded as a dowry. It was given by the father to the deceased in marriage ritual as “pasupukumuma”. The harassment or cruelty meted out to the deceased wife by the husband after the marriage to force her to transfer the land in his name was `not in connection with any demand for dowry'. One of the main ingredients of the offence of “demand of dowry” being absent in this case, the accused could not be said to have committed offence under S.304-B.”

12. A bare look at the evidence on record to show that the harassment or cruelty meted by the deceased was not in connection with any demand of dowry. There is no material to show that soon before her death Babita was subjected to cruelty or harassment for or in connection with the demand of dowry. Existence of a proximate and live link between the effects of cruelty based on demand and the death is missing. Babita met with the death because appellant husband treated her cruelly. Clause (a) of the Explanation under section 498-A IPC defines cruelty to mean a “willful conduct of the husband of such nature as is likely to drive the woman to commit suicide”. In the instant case it is established from the ocular and documentary evidence that the appellant husband harassed and treated Babita cruelly. As a result of such cruel treatment Babita was driven to meet the suicidal death. Thus offence of abetment of committing suicide punishable under section 306 IPC is clearly made out against appellant husband Girdhari Lal and for that purpose presumption under section 113-A of the Evidence Act can be raised against him. Section 306 IPC and Section 113-A Evidence Act read thus:-

> “306: Abetment of suicide.- If any person commits suicide,

whoever abets the commission of such suicide, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to file."

"113-A: Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman.- When the question is whether the commission of suicide by a woman had been abetted by her husband or any relative of her husband and it is shown that she had committed suicide within a period of seven years from the date of her marriage and that her husband or such relative of her husband had subjected her to cruelty, the Court may presume, having regard to all the other circumstances of the case, that such suicide had been abetted by her husband or by such relative of her husband.
Explanation- For the purposes of this section cruelty shall have the same meaning as in section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860)."

13. From the material on record it is evident that appellant husband is guilty of cruel treatment of his wife, as a result of which she committed suicide within five years of their marriage. On such evidence the presumption which arises under section 113-A of the Evidence Act is that the husband abetted the suicide. The word `cruelty' as mentioned in the Explanation below Section 113-A of the Evidence Act has been given the same meaning contained in the Explanation below Section 498A IPC. On the facts established, the willful conduct of husband in neglecting and harassing his wife was so cruel that she was driven to commit suicide and the offence of abetment of committing suicide, punishable under section 306 IPC is proved against appellant Girdhari Lal.

14. Although charge under section 306 IPC was not framed against appellant Girdhari Lal but omission to frame charge under section 306 IPC has not resulted in any failure of justice. In Hira Lal Vs. State (Govt.of NCT)

Delhi (2003)8 SCC 80, their Lordships of Supreme Court in a similar situation observed as under:-

> "Though no charge was framed under section 306 IPC, that is inconsequential. On the facts of the case, even though it is difficult to sustain the conviction under section 304-B IPC, there is sufficient material to convict the accused-appellants in terms of Section 306 IPC along with Section 498A IPC"

15. For these reasons, we partly allow the appeal of appellant Girdhari Lal and instead of section 304B IPC we convict him under section 306 IPC and sentence him to suffer five years rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs.1000/- in default to further suffer six months rigorous imprisonment. Since the appellant Girdhari Lal has already suffered confinement for a period of more than six years and he is in jail, we direct to release him forthwith, if not required to be detained in any other case.

The impugned judgment of learned trial court stands modified as indicated above.

(Guman Singh),J. (Shiv Kumar Sharma)J.

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